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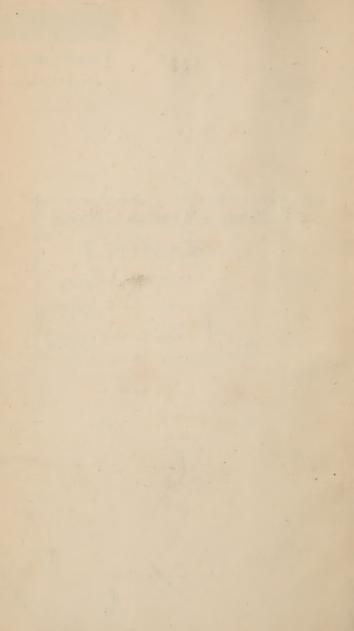
ANNEX

Section -

No. 113, W. D. S. G. O. No. 291799

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THE

EVERY-DAY

>Medical & Adviser. <

A MEDICAL TREATISE DESIGNED ESPECIALLY FOR FAMILY USE AND GENERAL INSTRUCTION IN



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PREFACE.

The author, from his experience as a druggist, seeing the great need of a work of this kind for the use of the people, decided to embrace in a work that while its cost should be within the reach of all, it would comprise those parts of Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica and Formulas and prescriptions as are of almost daily use.

Trusting that it will accomplish the mission for which it was designed, it is respectfully submitted to the public.

The Author.

annex

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1883

ANATOMY.

THE SKELETON.

The Skeleton consists of two hundred distinct bones, which are divided into the following parts, viz:—

The Spine or Vetebra,	26
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Face,	14
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These are divided into four classes:—Long, Short, Flat and Irregular.

The long bones are found in the limbs, where they act as levers. The short bones are found where great strength is desired as in the wrist and feet. The flat bones are found where great protection to the parts is desired, as in the head. The irregular bones are found scattered throughout the various parts of the body.

THE SPINE.

The Spine is a flexible column consisting of thirty-three bones besides and exclusive of the head. It is divided into five parts, viz:—cervical, dorsal, lumbar, sacral and coccygeal. The cervical part consists of seven bones, the dorsal of twelve, the lumbar of five, the sacral of five, and the coccygeal of four bones. Interspersed between these bones is a thick cartilage which gives to it elasticity, and prevent them from being fractured. Passing through this column and protected by it on all sides is the spinal cord, extending to the brain.

THE SKULL.

The Skull is divided into two parts the cranium and the face. The bones of the cranium are as follows: The occipital (back of the head) two parietal, (the top of the head and upper part of the sides); The frontal, (the forehead); Two temporal (the sides); The sphenoid and ethmoid which are located at the anterior base of the skull.

The face is composed of fourteen bones, viz:-two nasal, two superior maxillary, (upper jaw); two lachrymal, two malar, (cheek bones); two palate two inferior turbinated, vomer and inferior maxillary (lower jaw).

THE THORAX.

The Thorax or chest is a bony recepticle for containing the lungs and heart. The sternum or chest bone is divided into three parts, viz: Manubrium, Gladiolus, and Ensiform bone, to these are attached, on each side seven of the twelve ribs called the true ribs. The other five ribs are called false ribs, the anterior ends of three of them are joined together, those of the remaining two are free.

THE EXTREMITIES.

The Extremities are the long appendages that are connected to the trunk at one end and free at

the other. The upper extremities consist of the arm, (humerus); the fore arm, (ulnar and radius); the hand, (carpus metacarpus and phalanges). The humerus is joined to the trunk in front by the clavicle or collar bone, behind by the scapular or shoulder blade. The lower extremities are the thigh (femur) the leg (tibia and fibula) and foot (tarsus, metatasus and phalanges). The femur is joined to the pelvic bone, this large and strong bone forms the lower cavity of the body and is the largest bone.

THE MUSCLES.

The Muscles form so complicated a system and a knowledge of them being of little practical value to people in general it has been thought best not to discuss the subject in this work but to devote the space to the more important part of anatomy.

THE ARTERIES.

The Arteries received their name from the fact that the ancients susposed that they contained air, but to Galen is due the honor of proving that they are for the exclusive purpose of conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. The arteries have their commencement in the AORTA, this arises from the left ventricle of the heart, passes upwards a short distance, then turns to the left and a little backwards and after turning a graceful curve, called the arch or the aorta, it passes directly downward near the left side of the heart. The arch of the aorta gives off five branches, two coronary, innominata, left common carotid, and left subclavian. The two coronary arteries pass over the exterior of the The innominata arising from the right side of the arch continues upward but a short distance when it divides into the right common carotid and right subclavian. The right subclavian passes to the right near the under surface of the clavicle to the axilla. thence along the inner side of the arm under the names of axillary, bracial, radial, and ulmar arteries. The right common carotid passes up the right side of the neck, and when nearly opposite the thyroid cartilage, divides into the internal and external, the latter continuing its superficial course upward in front of the ear to the top of the head. The aorta continues downward to opposite the fourth lumbar vertebra, where it divides into the right and left common iliac arteries, these descend to the lower extremities. From a point of the obdominal aorta near the stomach arise three arteries from a common point, viz: the gastric for the stomach, the hepatic for the liver, and the splenic for the spleen. The intestines are supplied by the superior and inferior mesenteric arteries.

THE VEINS.

The Veins are divided into three classes, the pulmonary which conveys arterial blood from the lungs to the heart: the systemic, that conveys the blood from all parts of the body, and the portal vein which conveys the venous blood from the vicera of digestion to the liver. Of the veins in general they are too numerous and to complicated to be described here.

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The principle features of the nervous system are as follows: The principle organ, the brain, is located in the upper part of the head and consists of two distinct parts, the cerebrum or large brain and the cerebellum or small brain. The cerebrum is divided into two hemispheres, and is highly convoluted, these convolutions being filled with a gray substance. The cerebellum is much smaller located beneath and somewhat behind the cerebrum. The spinal cord takes its beginning from the under surfaces of these organs. We will now notice briefly the principal organs and parts of the human body.

THE TEETH.

The teeth consist of two sets, the first are called the milk teeth and are but temporary and are twenty-four in number. The second or permanent set are thirty-two in number named as follows: two incisors, one canine, two bicuspids, and three molars on each side of the jaw. The third molar does not make its appearance until about the twentieth year.

THE PHARYXX.

The pharvnx is the part of the alimentary canal placed nearest the mouth. It has seven openings communicating with it, viz: two posterior nares, two custachian tubes, the mouth, larynx and oesophagus. It is about four inches in length.

THE LARYNX.

The larynx is placed at the beginning of the air passage to the lungs. The principle cartilage is the thyroid, and in some people is exceedingly prominent. Across its interior are stretched the vocal cords. That part of the cartilage so prominent in the neck is called pomain adami or Adams apple.

THE TRACHEA.

The trachea or air passage is cylindrical in form surrounded by rings of cartilage which prevents it from collapsing. It is about four and one-half inches in length, and opposite the third dorsal it divides into two branches one for each lung.

THE LUNGS.

The lungs fill the greater part of the cavity of the chest. The right lung is broader and shorter than the left, and has three lobes while the latter has but two. The substance of the lung is light, porous and spongy: it floats in water and crepitates when handled, owing to the presence of air in the air cells. In the chest the lungs rise as far up as the clavicle.

THE LIVER.

The liver is the largest gland in the body weighing from three to four pounds. Its functions are the secretion of bile and of changing certain constituents of the blood. It is divided into two unequal lobes, the right lobe being much the larger. Its upper surface is in relation to the under surface of the diaphragm, its left border to the stomach. In tight lacing it is often pushed far below its normal position, and its functions greatly deranged.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number and located in the lower and back part of the abdomen. Their length, breadth and thickness are respectfully, four, two and one inches. They are designed especially for the secretion of urine, their interior contains a cavity from which the urether extends to the bladder.

THE DIAPHRAGM.

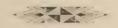
This consists of a thick muscular coat that lies between the cavity of the chest and abdomen, it is elevated at every expiration and depressed at every inspiration.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are two kinds of membranes which line different parts of the body, the mucous and serous. The former lines those parts of the body that are exposed to the air as the mouth, intestinal canal and lungs. The serous membrane those parts excluded from the air which always causes inflamation if allowed to come in contact with it.

The body is said to be renewed once in seven

years in youth. The form of the female as compared to the male is broader at the hips, narrower at the shoulders, and shorter in statue. The bones when fractured in youth unite very rapidly. The nerves unite again when cut. The veins are provided with valves which prevents the blood from flowing in the wrong direction. A person is shorter at night than in the morning, owing to the cartilage lying between the bones of the spinal column becoming flattened, this passes away when they assume a horizontal position.



PHYSIOLOGY.

The human body, of which man has yet failed to fully understand in all of its wonderful parts and workings, is a subject worthy of our most diligent study.

THE SKIN.

The Skin which nature has provided as a covering for the whole body is elastic, smooth and very thin, it consists of two layers, the inner layer is called the cutis, or true skin, it is very tender to the touch when exposed, and also contains the blood vessels that supply the skin. The outer skin called the cuticle, epidermis, or searf-skin is destitute of blood vessels as it does not bleed when cut. It becomes hard and thick on some parts of the body as the palm of the hand and soles of the feet. The

two skins sometimes become separated as in the case of a blister.

THE NAILS AND HAIR.

These are appendages of the skin and although unlike it in appearance they are in reality modified forms of it. The nail grows from the under surface of the cuticle and as fast as it is formed it is pushed outward, as can be proved by scratching the nail and noting the result at the end of a few weeks. The hair is produced in a similar manner and arises from little depressions in the skin. It is found on all parts of the body except the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, on some parts of the body it grows to considerable length while on others it scarcely arises above the sacs that contain it.

COMPLEXION.

The complexion depends upon a pigment located in the deep cells of the cuticle. In the darker races the pigment is in the excess, while in the Albinos it is deficient. Freekles denote an irregular increase of coloring matter.

GLANDS.

The skin contains two sets of glands called the sebacious and perspiratory glands. The former supply the skin with the oil necessary to keep it smooth and flexible; upon the face it sometimes appears in a thickened condition having black points and have been incorrectly termed "worms." The perspiratory glands of which the skin contains an innumerable number are for the purpose of carrying off the perspiration of which there are, two kinds, sensible and insensible perspiration. The skin is continually throwing off a watery fluid but when we are at rest and the temperature low, we have no knowledge of it, this is called insensible perspiration.

But when by violent exertion or extreme heat this becomes profuse it is called sensible perspiration or sweating.

IMPORTANCE OF PERSPIRATION.

The system is being continually filled up with the waste particles of worn out tissue and unless this can be thrown out of the system it acts as a deadly poison. In order that the body may be kept freed from this waste material it is very necessary that the millions of pores of the human body be kept in a state of activity and this can be accomplished only by frequent baths, by a neglect of this the pores become filled with this effete matter, and ceasing to act the body becomes filled with this poisonous matter and a dangerous disease at once makes its appearance. If there is much meaning in the old adage that "cleanliness is next to godliness" there is a far greater meaning in its relations to health.

BATHING.

We should take a bath as often as twice a week in warm weather. It makes but little difference at what time the bath is taken, except that it should not be taken immediately after eating a hearty meal. The bath should be followed by a brisk rubbing of the whole body with a course towel and if it produces a glow upon the surface, an increased action of the pulse, and a seeming lightness of the whole body we may be assured of its beneficial results, but if the result should be otherwise the bath should be modified by raising the temperature of the water. A sensation of chillness is a signal to immediately withdraw from the bath.

OUR FOOD.

In order that our body may be properly supplied with the requisite articles of nutrition it is necessary that our food be divided into organic and inorganic substances, although the former alone is commonly spoken of as food. Of the organic substances, ALBUMEN is found in eggs, meat and the grains, FIBRIN in meats and also found abundantly in wheat and other grains, casely is the curdly ingredient of milk and is an important article of diet. The oils and the fats are found in a large series of articles and taken in considerable quantities by residents of temperate zones although they are of much less importance to us than to inhabitants of the frigid zones, as they are admirably adopted to protect the body from intense cold. Of the inorganic substances which are indispensible to the body are iron, salt, phosphorous, soda and the like, although required in much less quantities.

NUTRITION.

NUTRITION is divided into four parts, viz: Digestion, Absorption, Circulation and Assimilation, all of which are necessary to the growth and support of the body.

DIGESTION.—Digestion may properly be said to commence in the mouth. The food on being taken into the mouth is masticated or chewed by the teeth, and at the same time the food by its presence in the mouth excites the flow of saliva which is the product of two sets of glands, one located immediately in front of the ear, the other near the chin. This saliva mixes with the food changing starch into sugar, it also dissolves salt and brings out the taste of each, and renders the whole mass soft and pulpy and in a proper condition to be received by the stomach.

(The Stomach). The food is now ready for the second stage of digestion. It passes from the mouth into and through the asophagus, a narrow tube about four inches in length. Its presence in the stomach excites the flow of a new digestive juice called the GASTRIC juice which exudes from the walls of the stomach.

(The stomach is the largest expansion of the digestive canal, somewhat pear shaped, and having a capacity of about three pints in the adult. The stomach is lined with a muscular coat just outside of the mucous membrane. It has two openings that from the asophagus is called the CARDIAC orifice; the other is the PYLORUS which opens into the intestines). The muscular fibres which pass around the stomach in various directions cause the food to revolve in the stomach and thereby become more thoroughly mixed with the gastric juice. The principal property of this juice is its power to dissolve the albuminoids by a certain ingredient called PEPSIN. The food being now reduced to a pulpy condition CHYME, passes through the pylorus end of the stomach where it meets two more digestive fluids termed the BILE and PANCREATIC juice. The former is derived from the gall-bladder which is the excretory duct of the liver and located upon its under surface. The latter is derived from the PANCREAS which lie back of the stomach, the intestines also secrete a fluid peculiar to themselves. This fluid completes the action of the fluids previously mentioned, viz :the saliva in changing starch into sugar, the gastric juice in digesting the albuminoids and the bile and pancreatic juice in emulsifying the fats.

Absorption.—Absorption commences in the stomach where a certain portion is taken up by the blood vessels which line its inner coat. But in the intestines the work of absorption goes on far more rapidly, the VILLI which line their inner surface taking up like so many little mouths the nutritious particles from the digested food. Absorption is also effected by the lacteals which have their beginning in the little villi just mentioned and conveys the

chyle to the thoracic duct which empties into a large vein just below the collar bone.

CIRCULATION.—The blood is the most abundant and also the most important fluid of the body, it is divided into two parts the watery fluid called PLASMA and the corpuscles. Of the latter there are two kinds, the red and the white corpuscles, of which the former are by far the most numerous. They are flat circular bodies, having a slight depression on each side. The blood itself is not red, but owes its color to the countless millions of little red corpuscles it contains, as a basin of water would look red if filled in a like manner with countless little red bits. The arteries convey the blood from the heart, the veins to it, therefore the circulation is as follows. The blood is conveyed from all parts of the body by the veins and emptied into the right auricle of the heart which contracts and forces the blood into the right ventricle which in turn contracts and sends it speeding to the lungs. After it has traversed the lungs and changed from a dark red color to a bright red or scarlet color from the oxygen it has received, it is returned to the heart, this time to the left auricle, from the left auricle it is forced into the left ventricle which contracting sends the blood, cleansed by its passage through the lungs, to all parts of the body to be returned again by the veins to the heart. The blood acts as a scavenger to the body as it not only carries to all parts of it, new and rich material but takes from it the old and worn out tissues that are of no further use, but would breed disease if allowed to remain.

Assimilation.—Connecting the arteries and the veins is an intricate network called the capillaries, it is here that assimilation is effected, and each tissue takes from the blood just what it needs.

RESPIRATION.

The lungs are the principle organs of respiration.

The air as it passes through the mouth and nostrils into the TRACHEA or wind pipe contains two gasses known as oxygen and nitrogen, the former is capable of supporting combustion the latter is not. air passes from the trachea through the bronchial tubes into the lungs. Here the bronchial tubes branch off in various directions, these branches divide and sub-divide and finally end in little air cells. The oxygen of the air, by the transfusion of gasses, passes from these air cells to the blood thereby enriching it. During this process the air looses its oxygen and takes up carbonic acid gas which when once thrown off from the lungs is unfit to be breathed again until purified. For this reason the rooms wherein we stay especially our sleeping rooms, in which we spend about one-third of our lives, should be thoroughly ventilated. To show the wonderful provision made by our Creator I have but to say that while we breath in oxygen and exhale carbonic acid gas, the vegetable kingdom breath carbonic acid gas and exhale oxygen, for they breath just as surely as ourselves.

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The nervous system might be likened unto a great nation of which the brain is the capital, the spinal cord the main line which sends communications in all directions. Now if we prick our finger the nerve at that point transmits the sense of pain to the spinal cord and the spinal cord to the brain, all of which is done in a seconds time. The nerves often exhibit a series of knots called a Ganglia from which radiate a number of branches. The spinal cord is divided into two parts, one of which is called the motor nerve and conveys the sense of motion, the other is called the sensory nerve and conveys the sense of feeling. Paralysis is caused by a suspension of the action of the nerves, and as the spinal

cord is very susceptible of injury it is placed deep within the spinal column entirely surrounded by bone and muscle. The following illustration will show to the reader how dependent is every part of the body upon the brain and nervous system. If we wish to grasp an object, the brain sends the command along the motor nerves to the muscles of the hand which immediately respond and close upon the object, now as soon as this is done the sensory nerves, which arise from all parts of the hand, at once transmits the sense of feeling to the brain and the process is completed, the whole being accomplished in the quarter part of a second.

SENSATION.

Sensation is that knowledge which is conveyed to us by the different senses as of sight, hearing, taste and smell, it is probably located in the gray matter that lies in the convolutions of the brain. Now this faculty of sensation is of great value to us for when some part of us is deprived of it as in the case of paralysis serious accidents often occur. A person whose arm was paralyzed might grasp a red hot iron, and because of the absense of sensation, he might retain his grasp on it until his hand was hopelessly burned.

SPECIAL SENSES.

Taste.—The special sense of taste is in the mouth. The tongue and back part of the mouth seem to be the parts especially adapted to the development of taste. In order that we may be able to judge as to the taste of the different articles we take into the mouth, two things are necessary, viz:-first, that the tongue should be free from any coatand that it should be moist; second the food must be in a soluble condition before taste can be devealoped. As a rule those things having a disagreeable or

nauseating taste ought not to be taken into the stomach, hence we are warned against many dangers. The tongue is covered with innumerable little PAP-ILLI, these are the ends of the nerves, and by their number cause the tip of the tongue to be as sensitive as the ends of the fingers.

Hearing.—The accepted theory of sound is that it consists of wave like motions passing through the air. These waves by striking against the TYM-PANUM, (a thin membrane stretched across the ear) produces the sense of hearing. Experiments have shown us that sound cannot be produced in a vacuum, but on admitting air the sound could be distinctly heard. Great care should be exercised in the care of the ear as the internal ear is easily injured and is often partially or totally destroyed by inserting hard substances into the ear or striking it violently with the palm of the hand, causing the air to enter so forcibly as to rupture the membrane.

Sight is located in the eyes and is produced by the light passing through the PUPIL and striking against the RETINA. Try the following experiment and notice how nicely the eye adapts itself to the different degrees of light, close the eyes for two or three minutes then open them while standing before a mirror, the pupil at first quite large will be seen to contract to about two-thirds of its former size. Thus when we pass into a dark room we are unable to see anything at first until the pupil of the eve has time to expand so as to admit more light. The eye is kept moist by a transparent fluid called tears, which flows from the lachrymal gland located in the upper and outer part of the eyelid. This fluid passes across the eye and through a minute duct into the nose.

SMELL.-Smell is located in the mucous membrane which lines the nose. The upper part of the nose receives the olfactory nerve which is the principal nerve of smell. This organ wards off many dangers, for by its use we are able to detect the presence of poisonous gasses that would otherwise prove fatal. The entrance to the nasal passage is guarded by several small hairs which ward off particles of dust that would otherwise enter the nasal passage and be drawn into the lungs.



MATERIA MEDICA.

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Unless otherwise stated the following doses are designed for adults and to be taken two or three times a day.

Ammonia Water.—This is a colorless liquid having an irritating odor. Useful in heartburn and headache. It acts more forcibly on the heart and arteries than upon the brain.

Assafoetida.—A resonous substance of a yellowish or reddish-brown color externally. It is a powerful antispasmodic and reliable expectorant also considered to be emmenagogue. Useful in whooping-cough, asthma, spasms of the stomach and bowels unconnected with inflamation, also in croup, measles and catarrh. Dose of powder eight to twelve grains, of the tincture twenty to fifty minims.

ALOES.—The three principal varieties are the Barbadoes, Cape and Socotrine aloes. They are all cathartic acting with slowness but certainty. Emmenagogue acting specifically upon the uterus. Useful in constipation in small and repeated doses, also in amenorrhoea, jaundice, etc. Medium dose eight grains, as a laxative in doses of two or three grains best administered in the form of pills.

Benzoic Acid.—Found in white feathery crystals, and used but little internally. Sometimes used as a remedy for uric acid in the urine, and mixed with other things as a salve for sore lips. See formulas.

Benzine.—Benzine is obtained indirectly from coal tar, and is used in cleaning printers type, and for taking grease spots from clothing. It is highly inflammable.

Balsan of Copaiva.—This balsam is obtained by making incisions in the trunk of the Copaifera multijuga. As usually obtained it has the color of wine and the consistence of castor oil. Copaiva is diuretic, laxative and in large doses purgative. It is principally employed in generational. Its dose is from fifteen drops to three-fourths of a fluid drachm four or five times a day. See formulas

BUCHU.—Buchu is obtained from the Cape of Good Hope, the leaves are the part used, which have a special tendency to the arinary organs. It is used in gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder and incontinence of urine. Dose of the powder fifteen to twenty-five grains, of the fluid extract thirty min-

Borax.—Found native also produced artificially. A solution formed by dissolving one drachm of the salt in two fluid ounces of vinegar is of benefit when applied to ringworm of the scalp. Combined with sugar in sore mouth, a piece of the size of a pea added to a piece of nitre of the same size dissolved in water and drank on going to bed will greatly relieve a public speaker of hoarseness on the following day. Dose twenty-five grains.

Browner of Potassium.—Made from Bromine, Iron filings, Carbonate of Potassium and Water. This is a colorles crystallized salt forming cubes or prisms. It has been used to advantage in gonorrhoea and spermatorrhoea, also in sleeplesness,

neuralgia, palpitation of the heart and enlarged testicles. Dose from fifteen grains to a drain.

CHLORAL.—A white and very light substance. Its influence is directed to the nerves, spinal marrow and heart. Its principal are is in producing sleep, it will often relieve hiccough, colic and other spasmodic affections. Dose for adults five to twenty grains and should not exceed twenty-five as it is poisonous when given in large doses.

Caston Out.—The fixed oil obtained from the seed of Ricinus communis. It is a thick viscid liquid tinged with yellow, soluble in pure alcohol and other. Castor Oll is a brisk and mild cathartic, especially adapted to children. Used in chronic diarrhoea and dysentery. Dose from four to six fluid drachms.

Chrorate of Potassium.—Obtained from Carbonate of Potassium. Lime and Chlorine gas. A white anhydrous crystallized salt. Relied upon by some practitioners in dipideria and fetid breath. Dissolved in water it is an excellent remedy in sorethroat as a gargle. Useful in powdered form when dusted upon illeonditioned ulcers. Dose ten to twenty-five grains.

CITRIC ACID.—This is obtained principally from the lemon, therefore is largely used in making lemonade. Five drams added to one-half pint of water makes it of about the same strength as lemon juice. It is one of the best of remedies in scurvy. It resembles alum in appearance and is freely soluble in water.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Obtained by the distillation of coal tar. It is powerfully irritant and disinfectant, destroying vegetable fungus in a short time. May be given in dyspepsia when there is distress after eating, by adding one or two drops to one-half ounce of sweetened water. For burns and scalds in the form

of a liniment made by adding one part of the pure acid to six parts of olive oil. For applying to the skin one part of the acid may be added to one hundred parts of water.

Cubers.—The unripe fruit of Cubeba officinalis. Gently stimulant and affecting the urinary organs. Used in gonorrhoea in connection with Copaiva, also in gleet. A grateful carminative in disorders of the stomach. Dose from one-half to two fluid drachms.

CHLORIDE OF AMMONIA.—White, translucent, fibrous salt with a pungent saline taste, but no smell. A powerful remedy in nervous headache, toothache and sciatica. Dose two to twenty grains given in sweetened water.

COCHERAL.—A dried female insect, used in neuralgiac affections, and whooping cough. In the whooping cough of infants it should be given in the dose of one-third of a grain.

Cop Liver Oil.—The fixed oil obtained from the liver of Gadus Monthua. Most efficient in chronic rheumatism, goat and pulmonary consumption. It improves the digestion, assimilation and nutrition, being used langely where there seems a wasting away. Often given in the form of an emulsion. Dose a table-poonful three times a day, to disguise its disagreeable taste mix one part of bitter almost oil with two handred parts of cod liver oil.

DANDELION.—The root is the part used, it is tonic, diurctic and especially adapted to those affections that permin to the stomach and liver. There is no need of nicety as to the dose.

Erson Salars.—A constituent of sea water and saline springs. This is a mild and safe cathartic for colic and constipation and does not produce the nausca of many other catharties. It is obtained in small obiong crystals, transparent posessing a bitter

taste. Dose from one teaspoonful to three-fourths of an ounce. Rochelle Salts are used for the same purpose and are more acceptable to the stomach.

FLUID EXTRACT OF ERGOT.—Ergot is a fungus or morbid growth obtained from the grasses, but principally from rye. On man it seems to have but little effect but in woman it exhibits a strong tendency to the uterus and is extensively used to facilitate labour. Valuable where the os uteri is sufficiently dilated but there is a lack of energy in the uterus, often used to prevent flooding and to expel the fætus in protracted cases of abortion, but it should be used with extreme caution. Dose five to eighteen minims.

FLUID EXTRACT OF COTTON ROOT.—This extract of the root of the cotton plant is considered to be one of the most effectual of emmenagogues being one of the safest and most effective medicines for producing abortion. Dose twenty to fifty minims.

FLUID EXTRACT OF YELLOW JASMINE.—This is an arterial and nervous sedative employed in billious fevers, chorea, dysentery, rheumatism and gonorrhoea. Dose to commence with two minims, to be increased to five or six minims.

Horse-radism.—Highly stimulant promoting the secretions and invigorating digestion. A syrup made by combining a decoction of the root with sugar is beneficial in hoarseness.

Laudanum.—This is made from Opium Gum, Alcohol and water. Twenty-five drops represents one grain of opium. This is a stimulating narcotic increases the action, force and fullness of the pulse. Its sophorific action exceeds that of any other drug. A useful remedy in colic and other spasmodic complaints, also as an astringent in diarrhoea. Combined with powdered ipecae it forms an excellent

diaphoretic. Dose from ten to twenty-five drops, great care should be exercised in using it as an over-

dose is poisonous.

Lactopeptine.—This consists of several articles principal of which are Sugar of Milk, Pepsin and Pancreatine, a valuable remedy in dyspepsia and debility of the stomach. Dose four to twelve grains after meals.

Male Ferx. — A powerful anthelmintic, it seems to act as a poison to the worm. Dose of the powder is from one to three drams; of the otheral extract ten to twenty drops night and morning to be followed at the interval of an hour by a large dose of castor oil. It is well to fill the recepticle with water when at stool that the worm may not be broken by its own weight.

OPILM.—Opium gum as obtained by the druggists consists of a black mass of several pounds, having a light brown exterior and containing fragments of poppy capsules. It has a bitter acrid taste and narcotic odor. In small doses it quickens the pulse, in larger doses it deadens the senses and produces sleep. The force of the medicine seems to be directed to cerebral and spinal centers. A powerful antispasmodic and used in tetanus, colic, diarrhoea, rheumatism and for certain pectoral affections. Dose one or two grains, much larger doses requiring great caution to avoid fatal results.

Oxalic Acid.—This is found in colorles crystals somewhat like Epsom salts although composed of larger crystals. It is a deadly poison. Used

largely in scouring brass.

Pumprin Seed.—This simple remedy is said to prove effectual in expelling the tape worm where all other means have failed. Make them into a paste or an emulsion by rubbing them with water and adding sugar, they should be followed in an hour or two by a dose of castor oil.

Pinkroot.—Pinkroot or Spigelia is one of the most powerful of anthelmintics and usually given combined with some purgative, it has gained considerable reputation as a vermifuge for children when combined with senna. Dose of the powder for a child three years old fifteen grains, adult one and one-half drams, of the fluid extract, for a child fifteen minims, adults one and one-half drachms morning and night followed by a cathartic.

Paregoric. — Made from Opium, Camphor, Benzoic Acid, Oil of Anise and Diluted Alcohol. Used to allay coughs, colic, catarrh and pains in the stomach and bowels. A mothers resort for quieting children. Dose for an adult one to two fluid drachms.

"QUASSIA.—Usually obtained in the form of chips. It is a pure tonic posessing in the highest degree all the properties of the simple bitters. Especially valuable in dyspepsia and debility of the digestive organs. The most convenient form is an infusion to be drank at liberty.

SUGAR OF LEAD.—Produced from Oxide of Lead, Acetic Acid and Water. In small doses astringent in large doses an irritant poison. It is largly employed in hemmorrhages from the lungs also in aneurisms of the large arteries. Dose from one, to two and one-half grains.

Syrt P of Rhubarb.—This is a warm laxative for the stomach, especially adapted to the bowel complaints of children, although hardly powerful enough for adults. Dose for infants one drachm often repeated until an effect is produced.

Syrup or IPECAC.—This is similar to the syrup of rhubarb, it is cathartic and expectorant. Dose as expectorant for an adult twenty minims to a fluid drachm, for a child three to nine minims. As an emetic for a child twenty minims to a fluid drachm.

Substituate of Bismuth.—This is antispasmodic and astringent employed in painful affections of the stomach, spasmodic diseases and dysentery. Largely prescribed in diarrhoea of children in five grain doses. Also used as a local application in lucorrhoea, gonorrhoea and gleet, one part of the salt to eight of water injected thrice daily and retained for a few minutes. Dose in the diarrhoea of adults three to five drams, for infants from one-half to one dram.

Sweet Spirits of Nitre.—This is a transparent or pale yellow volatile liquid of an aetheral odor. This valuable remedy is diuretic, diaphoretic and and antispasmodic. It is often administered with other things, as paregoric and squills, in the retention of urine and also combined in cough mixtures. Dose from twenty minims to a fluid drachm, as a diuretic use larger doses.

SAFFRON.—The stigmas of Crocus satious. They are shaped similar to the yellow parts of a dandelion blossom and of a deep orange color. Given in infusion to very young children and used extensively in coloring and flavoring tinctures. Dose eight to twenty grains.

STLEAURIC ETHER.—This anathesia is made from Sulphuric acid. Alcohol and water. It is a colorles liquid and very volatile and is considered the most valuable of the anathesias, said to be valuable in expelling the tapeworm by taking a four drachm dose soon follow by a dose of castor oil.

THORO: GHWORT.—This is a very common herb and may be readily distinguished by the leaves being opposite and uniting so that they appear as one leaf, the stalk piercing its center. Thoroughwort is tonic diaphoretic and the warm infusion emetic. Especially adapted to dyspepsia and loss of appetite. Best administered in the form of a cold infusion frequently taken, there need be no nicety as to the dose.

Tannin.—A valuable astringent in diarrhoea, hemorrhages and chronic catairth. Locally in leucorrhoea, gleet, gonorrhoea, piles and chilblains. As a wash four grains to each ounce of water, internally two to four grains which in extreme cases may be increased to eight.

TR. DIGITALIS.—Digitalis by its action upon the kidneys increases the flow of urine, it also has a sedative influence upon the heart. Used in nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, mania, spasmodic asthma, spermatorrhoca and in delerium tremens as a specific. Dose eight to eighteen drops.

TR. GENTIAN COMPOUND.—This is an elegant bitter and is valuable in dyspepsia and general debility of the digestive organs. Dose from one to one and a half fluid drachms.

TR. CARDAMON COMPOUND.—One of the most valuable of aromatic tinctures, it is composed of Cardamon seeds, Caraway, Cinnamon, Cochineal, Honey, Alcohol and water. Although rather weak in medicinal properties it is often useful in expelling wind from the stomach. Dose one to four fluid drachms.

Tr. Arrica.—This tincture is poisonous if taken internally in large doses. It is useful in bruises, local rheumatism and sprains when applied to the affected parts.

Tartar Emetic.—Composed of Cream of Tartar and Antimony. This acts the different parts of a diaphoretic, diurctic, expectorant, purgative and emetic. Dose as an emetic one and one half grains in warm water every twenty minutes until it vomits. As a purgative three-fourths of a grain combined with a little powdered rhubarb. As a diaphoretic from one-tenth to one-fifth of a grain. It should be used with caution.

Tr. MURLITE OF IRON.—Tr. Muriate or Chloride of Iron is of a redish brown color, having a sour and styptic taste. Its use is indicated where the blood has become impoverished, recommended as a tonic in scrofula. Also used in gleet, lucorrhoea, and spermatorrhoea. Externally to destroy veneral warts, and to check the flow of blood from wounds. Dose eight to twenty-five minims given in water to avoid injury to the teeth.

TR. JAMAICA GINGER.—A valuable carminative in small doses aiding digestion. Dose five to twenty minims.

Valerian.—Used as a remedy for the various nervous complaints as headache, hysteria and epilepsy. A dose of the powder is from twenty to eighty grains, an infusion is an agreeable form for internal use.

Yellow Dock.—Astringent and tonic, used as a remedy in cutaneous eruptions especially the itch, and often an ingredient in blood syrups. Used as a dentrifice where the gums are spongy. Two ounces of the root boiled in a pint of water of which two ounces would be a dose.

-Formulas×and×Prescriptions.*

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The doses to the following prescriptions are designed for adults unless otherwise stated. For children they should be diminished according to age.

For Burns, Scalds, etc.

R Vaseline 5 i. Carbolic Acid gtts, xx. Opium Pulv. grs. V.

For Scrofulous Sores.

R Corrosive Sublimate grs. iii
Spts. Frumenti.
O i.
Mft. Sig. A cloth dipped in this twice or thrice
per day should be kept on the ulcers until healed.

Toothache Remedy.

R Collodion and Carbolic Acid equal parts.

Mft. Sig. A little of this to be taken on some pointed instrument and placed in the cavity of the tooth.

Pills for Rheumatism.

R Pil. Salicylic Acid. ää grs. ii ss. Sig. Two before meals.

Asthma Remedy.

R Salicylic Acid. 3 iiii.
Spts. Nitre Duleis. 3 ii.
Aqua. 3 x.
Mit: Sig. A teaspoonful every two hours until relieved.

Frost bite Remedy.

Paint the affected parts with equal parts of Peppermint water and Dilute Nitric Acid.

Remedy for Whooping Cough.

R Argentum Iodide . 9 ss.
Sig Take one eighth grain three times per day.
also take Bromide of Potash six and eight grains
alternately each night,

For Asthma where the throat is principally affected.

R Liq. Potass Arsenit 3 ss.
Tr. Belladonna 3 ii ss.
Syr Aurant 5 jss.
Aq. Cinnamon Q. S. 5 jii.
Mft. Sig. A teaspoonful after each meal.

Ointment for Eczema and other skin diseases.

R Bismuth Sub-nit 5 i.
Glycerine Vaseline 7 i.
This will greatly relieve the itching and burning accompanying skin diseases.

Salicylic Acid in Rheumatism.

Eight grains should be given each hour until relief is obtained when it may be taken once in four hours or five hours, and finally once in twenty four hours.

For Sore Mouth.

R. Pulv. Borax. Pulv. Sugar ää 3 ss. Mft. Sig. Apply to the mouth often. For Sore Throat.

R Chlorate of Pot. 3 i.
Mtt. Powders No. x ii.
Sig. One of these should be dissolved in a little water and gargled in the throat every

Antiseptic Ointment for distroying the bad odor that often comes from the feet.

R Vaseline 3 j ss.
Boric Acid. 3 ii.
Mft. and apply.

Spts. Chloroform Comp. for spasmodic affections of the stomach, Cholera, etc.

R Tinet. Opii. 3 x ii
Tinet. Camph. 3 x ii
Chloroform 3 x ii
Brandy 5 ii.
Spts, Ammonia Aromat 3 x ii
Oil Cinnamon gtts xx
Mft. Sig. One-half drachm or less.

Cough Remedy, especially advanced stages of Whooping Cough.

R Olive Oil 5 V iii
Oil of Amber. 5 i V
Oil of Cloves gtts. x ii

Mft. Sig. A teaspoonful three times a day.

Remedy for Chilblains.

Mft. together, three ounces Beeswax, three ounces Venice Turpentine, eight ounces Lard, one pint Olive Oil. Mix well and raise the temperature until the mixture simmers, then allow it to cool. This should be applied on a piece of cloth to the feet when going to bed.

Pills for Neuralgia.

R Quinine Sulphate gr. j
Tart. of Ferri and Potassa gr. ii
Morphia Sulphate gr. is
Mit. Sig. This forms one pill and one should
be taken every hour until a paroxysm has
been missed.

Ointment for Sore Lips and Nose.

R Sul. Zinc. 3 ss.
Benzoic Acid. 9 ii.
Lard. 3 ss.
Mix thoroughly and apply.

For Cholera Infantum.

R Leptandrin
Quinnine.

Camphor.

Ipeeae:

Mtt. Divide into twelve powders, one of
which may be given every two or three hours,
To be continued if necessary two or three

To remove Foreign Bodies from the Nose.

Close the empty nostril by pressure with the finger and blow suddenly and forcibly into the childs mouth. The bean or button generally files out at the first effort, if not a repitition is pretty sure to expel it.

Cough Mixture No. 1.

R Syr. Toluit.

Soillae
Tr. Opii. Camph.
Spts. Nitre Duleis. ää 3 j.
Mft, Sig. A teaspoonful every four hours.

Cough Mixture No. 2.

B Spts. Chloroform, m xx.
Acid Hydrobromic, 3 ss.
Syr. Scillae, 3 j.
Aqua,
Mft. Sig. A teaspoonful three times a day.

For Cuts and Bruises.

Balm of Gilead buds, 3 ss.
Alcohol.
Sig. Apply often.

P. S .-- To use this weight of buds they should be weighed dry.

For Nasal Catarrh.

B Iodoform Pulv. 3 j. Ext. Geranii gr. x. Aeid Carbolie gtts. xv. Vaseline ž j.

Mft. Sig. Saturate absorbent cotton with this and apply up the nostril at night.

For Purulent Catarrh.

R

R. Puly. Kino Comp. Sig. A snuff.

A Valuable Cough Mixture.

The follwing is to be added to two quarts of good molasses.

Tr. Sanguinaria
Tr. Lobelia
Tr. Toluit
Essence of Anise
Essence of Gaultheria
Tr. Toluit
Tr. Toluit
Tr. Toluit
Tr. Toluit
Tr. Sign. A teaspoonful every two hours.

For Hoarseness.

A few drops of Nitric Acid in a glass of sweetened water.

An Eye Wash.

R Sulphate of Atropia gr. ii.
Rose water
Aqua gr. ii.

Corn Remedy.

R Salicylic Acid 30 parts.
Ext. Cannabis Indica 5 parts.
Collodion 240 parts.
Sig. Apply with a camels hair pencil.

For Fever and Ague.

R Sul. Quinine grs xxx.
Sugar dii.
Mft. Powders No. x dii.
Sig. One morning and night.

For Dyspepsia

Take I, actoperaine after each meal in doses ranging from six to twelve grains according to age and severity of the case.

For Earache.

Drop one or two drops of warm Laudanum or Sweet Almond oil into the car, if these cannot be had use fresh lard.

Remedy for Gonorrhoea (Clap). Use No. 1 as an injection and No. 2 internally.

No. 1.

R Zine Sulp. grs. xx.
Aqua Rosae z i.
Tinet. Opii. z i.
Aqua, F. Q's. z vi.

one teaspoonful.

No. 2. Shake before using.

Bal. Copaiva 3 vi.
Liq. Potassa.
Tinet. Cubeb ää 3 i.
Fl'd Ext. Gelsemium 3 iv.
Syrup Toluit. 3 vi.
Mit. Sig. O ac-hal. teaspoonful before meals
mixed with sugar, gradually increased to

A Cure for Warts.

Apply with a glass point a solution of Chromic Acid, of the strength of thirteen grains of the acid to each drachm of water.

Diarrhoea Mixture.

R Fld. Ext. Rubi. 3 iii.

Syr. Rhei. aromat. 3 ii.

Fld. Ext. Hammelis 3 iii.

Tr. Opii. + 3 ii.

Mff. Sig. A tenspoonful every three or four hours. A child should be given a drop for every year of its age.

Diarrhoea Mixture for young Children.

R Mist. Cretae 3 i.
Tr. Opii Camph 3 ii.
Spts. Menth. Pip. Q'S 3 ii.
R. M. Fig. A teaspoonful every four hours.

Pills for Constipation.

R Sul. Quinine grs. x v.
Nux Vomica. pow'd grs. i v.
Ipecae. grs. x.
Capsici. grs. xv.
Sig. Mft. Pills No. xxx.
Take one morning and evening.

FOR THE TOILET.

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Cologne Water (best.)

Take Oil Bergamot.

Neroli.

Jessamine.

Garden Lavender.

Benzoated Tineture.

Tinct. Musk.

Alcohol.

Rose Water.

Mix and allow to stand two or three months before filtering.

Cologne Water (good.)

Take Oil Lavender.

Rosemary.

Lemon.

Cinnamon.

Alcohol.

Mix and prepare as the above.

Essence of Moss Rose.

Take Otto Rose. 5 jss.
Essence Ambergris. 5 ii ss.
Musk. 5 j.
Alcohol. 5 xx.
Rose Water. 5 xx.

Dentifrice.

Take Prepared Chalk. lb j.
Pow'd Myrrh.
"Orris root, ää oz. v.
Rose Pink. drms ii ss.

To promote the Growth of the Hair.

Take Cologne
Tinet, Cantharides.
Oil Rosemary.
Lavender, each gtts. x ii.

To promote the Growth of the Beard.

Shave on each alternate day and use the following:

To make Hair Oil.

Take Alcohol 95° 1 part. Castor Oil. 2 parts. A little Oil of Bergamot or the like to scent it.

Hair Dressing.

Take Castor Oil.
Pure Alcohol.
Tr. Cantharides.

ää 3 ii.
3 ii.

An Ointment to prevent the Falling off of the Hair.

Take Beef Fat. 3 xiv.
Gallie Acid. grs. xxv.
Castor Oil.
Olive " iii 3 ii.
Oil of Bergamot. gits. x.

-Apothecaries Liquid Measure.

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APOTHECARIES WEIGHT.

20 grains.									۰			٠		(-)	i.
3 seruples 8 drams											٠			100	j i
12 ounces															

MEDICAL SIGNS AND ABREVIATIONS.

ääOf each.
Ad. lib At liberty.
lb A pound.
3 An ounce.
Ä A dram. A scruple.
F3 A fluid ounce.
F3 A fluid drachm.
Gtt A drop.
Gr A grain.
Gal. or Cong A gallon.
MA minim.
MftMix.
O or pt
SigTo be taken.
Q.SA sufficient quantity.
Q dimerent quantity.

-Poisons and their Antidotes.

.....

Pressic Acto.—The antidote is Chlorine, ammonia, and artificial respiration. Strong soapsuds is an efficient remedy.

SULPHURIC ACID.—Administer chalk, calcined magnesia, white of eggs to be followed by large draughts of warm water.

Oxalic Acid.—Take chalk, magnesia or an

emetic if necessary to produce vomiting.

IODINE.—Emetics and Starchy fluids, arrow-root, etc.

Poisonous Gases.—Pure air and the inhalation of ammonia or ether.

BITES OF MAD DOGS.—Cauterization by nitrate of silver.

Arsenic.—Produce vomiting by a teaspoonful of mustard or with Ipecac. If Fowler's Solution has been taken give lime water.

LEAD .- (Sugar of Lead.) Induce vomiting

with mustard and give Epsom Salts.

Poisoning by Opium, Laudanum, Aconite, Hemlock, Tobacco, Nux Vomica and Strychnine. Evacuate the stomach with Mustard, Sulphate of Zine or Tartar Emetic. Keep the patient in motion and dash them with cold water, if there are spasms let them inhale Ether or Chloroform.

Poisonous Stings.—Bind the affected parts with a cloth wet with a solution of Carbolic Acid. Salt and water is also good.

Poisoning by Arnica.—Empty the stomach by giving Tartar Emetic, Mustard or the like, also give a little Opium.

Some of the Principal Medical Words with their Definitions.

A-bor-tion, the premature expulsion of a fœtus. An-eu-rism, A dilation or rupture of an artery. An-ces-the-si-a, A diminution of sense of feeling.

An-ti-sep-tic, to subdue spasms.

As-trin-gent, medicines contracting organic textures. Asth-ma shortness of breath.

Aqua, water.

Al-bu-mi-nu-ri-a, albumen in the urine.

Al-ter-a-tive, a medicine producing a gradual salutary effect.

An-o-dyne, medicine to allay pain.

Ar-gen-tum, silver. [tissue. As-sian-i-lation, the convertion of food into living

Bile, the secretion of the liver.

Bron-chi-tis, inflammation of the bronchial tubes. Car-ti-lage, smooth elastic tissue softer than bone. Ca-thar-tic, a medicine producing free discharge from the bowels.

Col-ic, a severe griping pain in the bowels.

Car-min-a-tive, a medicine to allay pain and spasms.

Cal-cu-lus, a stone.

Cat-a-me-ni-a, the monthly discharge of a woman. Ca-tarrh, increased secretion from a mucous membrane.

Co-ma, profound insensibility.

Croup, an affection of the larynx and trachea.

Den-ti-frice, tooth powder. [substance. De-o-dor-i-zer, that which takes away smell from a

Di-ag-no-sis, distinguishing one disease from another

Dis-in-fee-tant, agent which distroys miasmata.

Dul-cis, sweet.

Dys-pep-si-a, difficult digestion.

Ecze-ma, vesicular eruption.

Ef-fete, worn out, decayed. [discharge.

Em-men-a-go-gue, a medicine promoting menstrual E-met-ic, a medicine capable of producing vomiting. Ep-i-lep-sy, a disease with convulsions and uncon-

sciousness.

Eus-ta-chi-an tube, the tube leading from the pharvnx to the middle ear.

Ex-pec-to-rant, a medicine to throw off the secretions from the throat and lungs.

Gon-or-rhœ-a, a purulent contagious discharge from the uretha or vagina.

Goi-tre, an enlargement of the thyroid cartilage.

Gout, inflammation of the fibres and ligaments of a joint.

Her-ni-a, the displacement and protrusion of a viscus from its cavity.

Her-maph-ro-dite, having male and female generative organs.

Hy-dro-pho-bi-a, a disease caused by the bite of a mad dog.

Id-i-o-syn-cra-sy, a peculiar disposition.

Jaun-dice, a disease characterized by yellowness of the skin, eyes and urine.

Lac, milk.

Lar-vn-gi-tis, inflammation of the larvnx.

Lax-a-tive, a gently evacuating medicine.

Leu-cor-rhœ-a, a whitish discharge from the vagina.

Lum-ba-go, rheumatism in the loins.

Mic-tu-ri-tion, the act of passing water.

Na-sal, pertaining to the nose.

Nau-sea, sickness at the stomach.

Neu-ral-gi-a, a non inflammatory pain in a nerve.

Nar-cot-ic, a remedy relieving pain and producing sleep.

Nu-tri-tion, the function of nourishing.

Oc-u-list, one skilled in the diseases of the eye.

Pa-thol-o-gy, that which explains the nature and cause of disease.

Per-tus-sis, whooping cough.

Pleu-ra, the serous membrane covering the lungs.

Pur-ga-tive, a medicine to excite evacuation from the bowels. [skin.

Ru-be-fa-ci-ent, an agent producing redness of the Se-men, the generative fluid of a male.

Sper-ma-tor-rhee-a, the involuntary emission of spermatic fluid.

Si-al-a-gogue, a substance producing a secretion of

saliva,

So-por-if-ic, producing sleep.

Styp-tic, a remedy stopping hemmorrhages.

Tox-ic, poisonous.

Ve-ne-re-al, pertaining to sextual intercourse. Ver-mi-fuge, that which drives away worms.

THE END.



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